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New-York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1893.

TWENTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The situation in the mining districts in Wales is critical, and serious conflicts with the strikers are feared. = Explosion in two German coal pits killed fifty-seven miners and wounded many others. - The Satanita won the race of the Royal Dorset Yacht Club, the Navahoe finish-Congress.-The Senate was not in session.

House: The silver debate was continued, with speeches by Messrs. McCreary, Catchings, Livingston and others.

Domestic .- The cruise of the New-York Yacht Club ended, the attempt to sail the second of the Astor Cup series again proving a failure, al-vention at Sylvan Beach and nominated a ticket. = Great Britain's day was celebrated at the World's Fair. - Chace and Hovey were the winners at the Narragansett Pier tennis tournament. === The croquet championship at Norwich was won by Knecht.

City and Suburban.-W. F. Sheehan secures Senator Marphy's consent to the nomination of Judge Maynard. — A violent electrical and rain-storm swept over this city and Northern New-Jersey, doing considerable damage. = - Winners at Monmouth Park: Stonenell, Henry of Navarre, Nomad, Domino, Bassetlaw, and Roy Lochiel. === New-York defented Cleveland at baseball, 2 to 0, and Cincinnati beat Brookain spoiled the meeting of the unemployed workmen in Union Square Stocks extremely dull even for a half-day, but opening irregular, closed firm with generally fractional improvements. Money on call nomi-

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 72 1-8.

Postra ter Dayton's reappointment yesterday of James Gayler as Assistant Postmaster will meet with no little satisfaction on the part of the public, irrespective of party and politics. Mr. Gayler has been connected with the New-York Postoffice for close upon forty years, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most faithful and useful officers of the department, which he has served as special agent, inspector, general superintendent, and lastly as Assistant Postmaster. It was while acting as special agent that he succeeded in recovering nearly half a million dollars stolen from the Postoffice.

More than two thousand candidates will present themselves to-day in France for election to the Chamber of Deputies, the membership of which is limited to 584. Although it is difficult ever to foretell with any degree of certainty what is going to take place in France, yet according to all appearances the Government Republicans and Moderates are likely to secure an overwhelming victory. Elsewhere in our issue of to-day will be found articles describing the principal personages on whom public interest is centred in to-day's election. and also a brief sketch of the methods employed in France in appealing to the country.

Yesterday's bank statement, awaited with much interest, proved unexpectedly favorable, on-the-Main, under the presidency of the and had the effect of considerably improving the tone of the stock market. It shows an increase of nearly \$4,500,000 in the surplus reserves of the banks, and likewise an increase of specie amounting to \$4,703,700. The clearances of wheat from the Atlantic seaboard have been unusually large; indeed, it is claimed that they have constituted the most extensive consignment for a single week in the history resulting from the enactment of the new Army crimination doesn't seem to have amounted to of the trade. Taking one thing with another, the outlook may be described as decidedly encouraging, and as promising of a speedy return of good times.

William F. Sheehan is a proud and happy He has induced Senator Murphy to army of Democrats to weep with him after one of the most shameless crimes against free government ever committed-the theft of the State Senate by Hill and Maynard.

The demonstration by unemployed workingmen in Union Square last night was a failure from two causes-rain and the police. It was

drove them under cover. If there was any riotous temper in the crowd it was restrained in the presence of a strong force of police. It Government for non-payment of taxes, is to be hoped that the firm and discreet attitude which the police have shown so far toward these people will be maintained in the future. The rights of peaceable assemblage and free speech should not be abridged, but the first hand.

game at the Polo Grounds for a month speaks ernments of the confederation. Emperor Willwell for the playing of the local team. Their friends are naturally jubilant, and the attendance at the local games steadily increases. Ward and his men are now playing the kind of baseball which won the championship for New-York in 1888 and 1889. Their spurt. however, comes too late to bring pennant honors to New-York this year. But the promises for next year are brilliant indeed. The team is now strong in every department and few changes will be made next season. With a little better team work the Giants will be very formidable, and there is no reason why New-York should not wrest the baseball bonors from Boston in the year 1894.

LAWLESS TONGUES.

Probably to every law-abiding American who reads the accounts of anarchistic and violent demonstrations nominally in behalf of unemployed workingmen, there occur the questions: Why are such things permitted? Why do the police refrain from arresting and punishing such persons? Why are speeches intended directly to instigate lawbreaking permitted in public halls and streets? Why are malevolent people allowed to play upon the passions, the prejudices and the necessities of the more ignorant and needy, and to plunge them into lawless violence, to their own injury and to the detriment of civilized society?"

are not quite answered by saying that this is a land of free speech. Even here the laws do permitted and the speech that is not permitted. allopted by the Frankfort Convention. It is an offence under the laws even here to incite to acts of violence or lawbreaking. It is an offence under the laws of this country to instigate a riot or acts of vengeance upon lawabiding individuals. It is only right to admit that the police have perhaps been somewhat remiss. They have been at times too slow to tween lawless words and lawless acts has been passed. Yet it may be said, on behalf of the or calculated to instigate lawless violence. The dangered.

Within the last twenty years, and especially within the last decade, there have arrived in this country a vast number of ignorant and lawless persons from other countries. This has of the vessel demonstrated the nervousness of brought home to the sober consideration of the American Government as well as its just Americans the question how far it is practicable sense of responsibility respecting neutral obliwith due regard for the welfare of society, gations or desirable with due regard for the welfare of the ignorant immigrants themselves, to rulings in the Behring Sea case, but it has also suffer the same measure of license in speech incurred obligations. The precedent estab-which has been for nearly a century permitted—lished respecting the absolute freedom of large among people of Anglo-Saxon blood. It has bodies of water vitates and discredits English become clear that incitements to riot and vio- control over pearl fisheries in the East Indies lence are far more frequently successful than and Australasia. Moreover, the British Govthey formerly were, and for the obvious reason ernm at is now under bends to compel Canada that they are addressed to a far greater num- to put an end to pelagic scaling during the ber of persons who have never learned what close season, and to adhere rigidly to the letter say that in this respect it compares unfavor- Germany since the first of the month, he has been American freedom means or what duty it im- and spirit of the Arbitrators' regulations. As poses on citizens.

or Government to give them bread. There is plied to the unsettled fisheries question of the dupes, the ignorant and needy thousands who a rule of the high seas can never be quoted listen, to come to this country. Nobody com- against it. The protection and preservation of pelled many of them to waste part of their the scal herd have been secured, and that is a dustrial reverse which closes many shop; and mills leaves them in want. Workingmen who in the future. have received no larger wages than thousands of the riotous and noisy have been thrifty and self-restraining, and thus have frugally saved in good times enough to protect them against suffering when industries are prostrated. More than five million depositors in savings banks \$1,700,000,000 thus saved as their defence against want. If others have not taken the same precaution, it is in nearly all cases because they have preferred to indulge appetites without thought of the morrow.

Society does owe to all citizens a reasonable protection. The safest and cheapest way to prevent the destruction of life and property by riots is to lock up or ship out of the country the notorious persons who instigate riots. They are seldom Americans by birth or blood, and never by instinct or education. The place for them is somewhere else, where people are less fit for freedom than the great majority of Americans, and where stern measures of repression are always needed.

THE FRANKFORT CONVENTION.

Public interest in Germany is centred at the present moment upon a convention that has by a special train at half-past 7 o'clock. been in session for several days at Frankfortformer Socialist agitator, Dr. Miquel, who is completed, and the arena was soon filled with now at the head of the Imperial Treasury Department at Berlin. The conference is composed of the Ministers of Finance of the various sovereign States constituting the confed- as a fight to a finish; but masmuch as the eration known as the German Empire, and the victor in the first encounter knocked out his bill, and to elaborate the financial projects in assembles in October next.

It is no easy task the convention has in hand: for not only are some \$30,000,000 needed for the army, but there is also a deficit | early nour. withdraw all opposition to the nomination of of \$5,000,000 left over from the last financial Isaac H. Maynard for Judge of the Court of year to be covered; and Dr. Miquel is also Appeals this fall. The Republicans of this anxious to create a sinking fund for the amorate may look upon the joy of Sheehan with tization of the debt of the Empire. It is diffiequanimity. They might even laugh with cult to see how this money can be raised, ex-him in his merry mood. There will be an cept by the creation of an Imperial monopoly for the manufacture and sale of tobacco, which the election in November, unless the people it is estimated, would produce an annual reveof this Commonwealth are willing to condone | nue of \$25,000,000, while the remainder would | clared his aversion to pugilism on one or two | and are thoroughly crafty and decritful. As in bers of the Reichstag will feel disposed to incur the resentment of their constituents by adding The interests which centre there are too power-

other country of the Old World, save Russia. are so many seizures made every year by the

Nor do these constitute the only questions with which the Frankfort Convention is called upon to deal. According to the terms of the so-called Frankenstein agreement, negotiated by Prince Bismarck, it was stipulated that the bit of disorder should be repressed with a firm surplus revenue from the Imperial imposts, comprising customs and stamp dues, duties on spirits, and from the class or income tax, The fact that the Giants have not lost a should be divided among the various Goviam now proposes to annul this Frankenstein agreement, which gave the Federal Governments a proprietary right to all revenues from Imperial taxes not assigned by the annual budget vote of the Reichstag to specific purposes, and to substitute in its stead an arrangement whereby the contributions from the various States toward Imperial expenditure are to be fixed at a stipulated sum for a term of five years, irrespective of the receipts of the Federal taxes. In the same way the sums payable by the Imperial Treasury to the State Governments are to be fixed for a term of years and at a low figure, the object, of course, being to allow the Imperial Government a free hand with any surplus revenue that it may derive from the Federal taxes, among which the new imposts now projected are to be included. While on the one hand this will have the effect of simplifying the intricate system of Government finance in Germany, it is impossible to deny that it is calculated to increase the power of the Emperor, to render mentary restrictions, and to diminish that independence of the Federal States which the latter are so jealous to preserve intact from any encroachment on the part of Prussia.

Under the circumstances it would seem that here, too, the Emperor is destined to meet with a check, and that even if Dr. Miquel does find means of securing the adhesion of It must be admitted that these questions his fellow Finance Ministers to the projected abrogation of the Frankenstein agreement, the make distinctions between the speech that is Reichstag may decline to indorse the projects

ARBITRATION PRECEDENTS.

International arbitration sets precedents and imposes obligations which are sometimes embarrassing. The Geneva Award offers a good illustration. The United States were successwatch for and to prevent performances the ful in having the technical rulings in their consequences of which it may cost the police favor and also in having a heavy award of and society far greater trouble and risk to damages. It was a great triumph for Ameriarrest, after the somewhat shadowy limit be- can diplomacy, but it carried with it a serious responsibility which has been felt more than once. While the treaty of arbitration was defenders of society, that the whole theory of made with England, the United States in ac-American civilization has ever been adverse cepting the award bound themselves to live up to any unnecessary restriction of the freedom to the high level of neutral obligations which of speech. Public opinion is not readily in- had been reached in the negotiations and the clined to intrust to any policeman, or police | decision. With our vast expanse of seaboard captain or chief, arbitrary power of deciding on two oceans and the Gulf, these obligations what utterances in public are contrary to law are very serious whenever international complications arise. In 1878, when there was a reason is obvious. There is a general desire prospect of hostilities between Great Britain to maintain as far as possible the liberty of the and Russia, and there were agents in Newindividual wherever public safety is not en- Yerk and Philadelphia negotiating for the purchase of steamers to be used as privateers, the Geneva Award did not seem to be so much of a triumph after all. In the Itata case the strenuous exertions put forth for the capture

Great Britain has obtained the technical for the United States, embarrassing precedents The anarchists talk of the duty of society are avoided. No principles which can be apsubstance when employed, so that the first in- substantial triumph. No obligations have been incurred which will embarrass the Government

GOVERNOR AND PRIZE RING. The final entertainment provided for the

gratification of the Volunteer Firemen at Coney Island was characteristic of the place, of the alone have now at their command about autocrat who rules it, and of the lawless thus far, ruflians by whom it is infested. To their honor be it said that few of the firemen were willing to accept the hospitality of the Coney Island this case was not more defiant than usual perhans, but circumstances made it rather more the company of several notable lawbreakers. John Y. McKane had given him an official welcome, and presented to him the subordinate dignitaries of the island. The Governor was doubtless aware of the evening programme, and was probably invited to embellish the performance by his presence. Whether he by official considerations we do not know. but withdrew from the island in good order

> the main business of the evening were rapidly exponents and devotees of pugilism. There were two contests on the bill. One was announced as a ten-round affair and the other much. On the whole, the exhibition, as we a lack of blood and "sand," and perhaps the Governor did not lose much by bidding Mc-Kane goodby and returning to New-York at an

We do not take an unwarranted liberty in against prize fighting. He knows perfectly well that the Coney Island Athletic Club exists chiefly for the purpose of promoting that brutal estimated that 5,000 persons had assembled the people. So heavily do the taxes weigh favor to be visited with his displeasure; and is the cry, as it was of yore; and the incentives

molested, the police keep their hands off by order of their superiors, the public prosecutor never dreams of such a thing as vindicating popularity, preferment and the greed for the law, the ring and gang of Brooklyn enjoy their favorite diversion in peace, and the profits are regularly divided.

A revolting spectacle, truly; but not inexplicable. Why should the political leaders who stole a Legislature, and to whom the fruits of victory were all the sweeter because they were stolen, trouble themselves about a minor crime to the Episcopal Church only, his utterance at the risk of losing votes?

THE ATTENDANCE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. There is now little doubt that the daily average of visitors to the World's Fair will not

fall far below the expectations of those who were instrumental in having it held in Chicago. This will be gratifying news to all patriotic citizens: for the Fair belongs to the whole country, whose prestige would be injured by its failure. That the people of Chicago have done everything in their power to make the enterprise a success will be gladly acknowledged by all candid observers. There is no fault to be found with them, nor with the Fair itself, which in almost every respect far surpasses all previous Expositions. Nevertheless. the average daily attendance during the months of May, June and Jaly was very small. The number of paid admissions was in round numbers 6,500,000, or a daily average of a little more than 70,000, while the daily average of paid admissions to the last Paris Exposition was 137,289. In answer to this it was said that the greatly increased attendance during the months of September and Oct ber would make better showing for the Columbia Fair. Doubtless this will be the case, and in fact is somewhat doubtful if it will bring the average attendance much above that of the Paris Exposition. To compare favorably with the Paris Exposition the attendance ought to be much greater: for while the Paris Exposition represented an outlay of something like \$5,000,000. the Chicago Fair represents an outlay of over \$30,000,000.

Of course there are many good reasons for a smaller patronage of the Fair than was expected by enthusiasts. One is that the number of paying visitors from the Old may not be flattering to our vanity, but it all the progress and enterprise they have to take nearly as much interest in America as America takes in Europe. This has long been indicated by the paucity of American news in the European press; and it is now forcibly brought to our attention by the indifference of Europe to the greatest Exposition that has ever been held. The average European classes the United States with Australia, Madagascar, South Africa and other out-of-the-way countries, whose doings can have no possible interest for him. This being so, the wonder is not that there have been so few European visitors to the Fair, but that any one in this | ountry should have expected them to come.

Doubtless another reason for the small at tendance may be found in the widespread be lief that the charges in Chicago are extortionate. This belief is grossly erroneous: but in spite of everything that has been said to the contrary, it is firmly held by many people, who might otherwise visit the Fair. Of course, it is needless to say that the present financial and industrial crisis will be an important factor in cutting down the attendance. As is always the ase when times are hard, many who have not suffered any reverse of fortune will be affected by the general gloom, and will forego the trip to the Fair, even though they are abundantly able to make it.

But in the last analysis, it is the question of contiguous and accessible population that must always decide the success or failure of an institution depending on popular patronage. And it is in no sense a disparagement of Chicago to ably with Paris. It is simply a question of careful to except Austrian produce and magfigures. If a circle having a radius of 500 factures from the prohibitive duties-the increas miles were to be drawn with Paris as a centre, amounting to as much as 50 per cent above the come here. Nobody compelled their misguided ington Government. Exclusive jurisdiction as cessible. If a similar circle were drawn around ing the effect of diverting the profitable Russian iourney to Chicago is a serious matter. Under these circumstances it is not strange that there has been thus far a smaller attendance at Chicago than there was at Paris. We do not say that no Exposition should be held in a city which has not a dense contiguous populasmaller attendance ought not to surprise any by direct orders from the Czar. Should the one. On the whole, Chicago has good reason treaty between Russia and Austria be concluded,

A SERIOUS CHARGE

Most intelligent people, in the churches as Athletic Club and attend the prize fight on well as out of them, see much that is encour-Friday evening. The violation of the law in aging in the evolution of religious thought that is now going on in every denomination. They believe that it will lead to a truer, and conspicuous. During the afternoon the Gov- therefore more vital, comprehension of the ernor of the State had been on the scene in spiritual ideas for which religion stands. They see that the men who are questioning the old faiths to-day are not trying to overthrow them. but to remove from them the outworn accretions of past ages. It is an old saying, but no less true because old, that evolution is not revolution, much less destruction. On the contrary, it is the necessary law of all normal felt an inclination to accept but was restrained. life, whether in the physical or spiritual world. The leaders of religious thought could not if He certainly did not appear at the ring side, they would arrest this law. With a few exceptions they rejoice in its results. As they have gained a truer comprehension of their pudiating those creeds, so they believe that the Christian world to-day is coming to a clearer comprehension of the Christian faith without in any sense repudiating that faith. But not all religious leaders and teachers so

field, Ill., does not. His attitude would not means of providing for the heavy expenditure remain d unconscious for fige minutes, the dis- fact that he has come to be recognized as the spokesman and leader of the ultra High Church wing in the Episconal Church. It was doubt- I connection with the matter which will have understand, was rather disappointing to the less in this capacity that he was invited to to be submitted to the Reichstag when it re- four thousand blackguards present, there being preach the sermon recently at the consecration of Dr. Gailor as Assistant Bishop of Tennessee, the Bishop of that diocese, Dr. Quintard. as well as Dr. Gailor, ranking among the most extreme High Churchmen in the Church. In this sermen he called attention to the "alarmidentifying Governor Flower to some extent ing state of things" at present to be seen in with this latest violation of the rigid law the religious world, especially in that portion of it known as the Protestant Episcopal Church. "On every hand," he said, "men repudiate strict adherence to truth; they explain away sport, and that it is sustained by the official | their pledges and promises, evade their oaths | ring of Kings County. The Governor has de- by sophistry, which they call interpretation. have to be obtained by increasing the already occasions, and is understood to be ready to the age of Constantine and his sons and suconerous taxes. Inasmuch, however, as the denounce it whenever he thinks that the as- ce sits, so now bisho s, doct rs, distinguished Army bill only passed by a narrow majority of sumption of a bold and virtuous attitude will laymen and ladies of wealth and position. eleven, it is extremely unlikely that the mem- be profitable as well as becoming. But that without the faintest suspicion that they are is not likely to be the case at Coney Island. victims of the prevailing epidemic, are down with the malady and marked with the plague in any way to the heavy burden now oppressing ful and too independent of the Governor's spots. Charity, liberality, comprehensiveness

in the square before the shower came and upon the inhabitants of Germany that in no so the prize ring flourishes, its patrons are not to exertion in the mad race to break down landmarks, which the Lord has set up, are money."

This is a serious charge for a Christian Bishop to make. If it is true of Christianity in general, it is a damning indictment of Christianity. A system which produces such evil fruits does not deserve to live. But if, as would appear from the Bishop's language, his charge applies should be noticed by the leaders of that Church. If it is true that "bishops, doctors, distinguished laymen and ladies of wealth and position" in the Episcopal Church are guilty, even though unconsciously, of falsehood, sophistry and deceit, if they are engaged in breaking down "divine metes and bounds." it is high time for the Church to call them to an account. No organization can live which allows not merely its members, but its officers, to act in such a dishonorable way. And if, on the other hand, these charges are not true, if they are merely a rhetorical way of declaring that a large number of the ablest and most devoted clergymen and Lymen of the Episcopal Church repudiate the theology of the Bishop of Springfield, then it would seem as though the Bishop of Springfield might fairly be charged with slandering his brethren-a procedure which no sophistry can twist into a note of Catholicity."

England has come forward in South Africa with a Roland for France's Siamese Oliver. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, is well known to be one of the ablest and most successful of those who are seeking to extend the dominions of the Queen, and much weight must be attached to his utterances on imperial the attendance has already increased, though it affairs. He has just been making a speech on British policy in Africa, in which he explicitly declares his intention to make the Zambesi instead of the Orange River the northern boundary of Cape Colony. This means the absorption of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Re-'public, witch bre now independent, besides Mashenaland and Matabeleland, which are already under British protection, and threatens Gazaland, which makes half of Portuguese East Africa. No doubt Mr. Rhodes means what he says, and will presently set out to do it. The Orange State and the Transvaul will have to be secured by treaty, and that should not be World has been conspicuously small. It a difficult task, since those States owe about a fact, nevertheless, that Europe does not England. Matabeleland may have to be won by hard fighting, but it is doubtless worth it, for it is one of the choicest regions in all the continent. Mashonaland is already famous for the wealth of its gold mines. In these advances England will have practically a free hand, for she will come into conflict with the interests or desires of no other European Power save Portugal, and Portugal searcely counts.

> Nothing seems to be too petty for a Brooklyn Ring politician to grab at, and nothing seems too large for him to carry off in safety. Herein lies the perfection of political plunder. The Charities Commissioner, who, according to "The Brooklyn Eagle," ordered vegetables and strawberries and nobody knows what other provisions sent to his home in Brooklyn from the county farm at St. Johnland, and told the farmer to keep still about it, appears in a light rather ludierous than otherwise when his "garden truck" is placed beside he millions which have been taken out of the St. Johnland geld mines by thrifty contractors, architects and supervisors. His small profits, however, serve a useful purpose. They round out the picture of the politician living at public expense. The large gains of the great imply the petty pickings of the small. Brooklya would not have reached that perfection of ring government which is her proud beast did not all things, both great and small, pay their due tribute to the needs of those who keep the machinery oiled and smoothly

Very insidious and shrewd is the attempt now being made by Russia to weaken and even destroy the alliance between Vienna and Berlin. In the tariff war that the Czar has been waging against it would inclose a population of nearly 120.- maximum tariff-to which German imports in 000,000 people, to most of whom Paris is ac- Russia are now subjected. This, of course, is hav-Chicago, it would inclose a population of a little trade from Germany to Austria, much to the dis-Chicago, it would inclose a population of a little more than 25,000,000, to many of whom even deavering still further to augment the jealousy that has already prisen between the two allies about the matter by entering into negotiations with the Austrian Government with a view to a commercial treaty-this, too, at the very moment when negotiations of a similar character between Petersburg and Berlin have been broken tion : but if held in such a city, a comparatively off in the most unexpected and aggressive fashion to be gratified at the patronage of the Fair one member of the Triple Alliance would be com- supervisors of this State to undertake road immercially at war, and the other commercially not merely at peace but even in alliance with Kussia. and enjoying the same commercial and, in due consequence, political advantages that France enjoys by virtue of the Franco-Russian treaty of commerce concluded on the very same day upon which the Czar began his tariff war on Germany.

Great excitement prevails in France owing to the discovery that, of the twenty-eight companies which own the various submarine cables which encircle the globe as with an iron net, no less than nineteen are English, and that during the recent troubles in connection with Siam the dispatches addressed to the French Government from the far east were read and known at the English Foreign Office several hours before their delivery in Paris. France is, in fact, entirely dependent upon English companies for cable communication with her various colonial dependencies including even Tunis, and actually goes so far as to grant a State subsidy of \$60,000 per annum to the English "African Direct Telegraph Com-After his departure the final preparations for childhood's creeds, without in any sense reto reach her possessions on the west coast of Africa. Of the twenty-eight cable companies only two are French, one Danish, three North American and three South American. Indeed, of the 125,000 miles of submarine cable which constitute the submarine tele, raphic system of the world, more believe. Bishop George F. Seymour, of Spring- than three-quarters are in the hands of the Engiish, who are placed thereby in a singularly adobject of their deliberations is to discover man in the third round so effectually that he deserve any special notice were it not for the vantageous position with respect to other nationalities.

> The latest effort of the effete East to eatch up with the enterprise of the ever-vigorous and fruitful West came to an unhappy end yesterday in the Natmer State. The tobacco growers of the Connecticut Valley have been threatened for some time with a failure of their crop on account of the continued drouth. Nature did not send them rain, so they decided to import Arizona methods and themselves call some moisture down from the clouds. They prepared about fifty balloons, each with a dynamite cartridge attached, and suc ceeded in sending two of them up with great success, the bembs exploding in the upper air to the intense delight and edification of the assembled spectators. But the third balloon refused to behave. In fact, like a Connecticut pedler, it insisted on coming back before it had fairly got started away. As it contained a dynamite cartridge with a lighted fuse attachment, the returning traveller was not welcomed with true Yankee hospitality, and only the presence of mind of two of the experimenters prevented what might have been an effective appeal to the crowd for blood. The experiments were immediately discontinued. May it not be suggested that before the inventors of wooden nutmegs try again to ride a hobby

from the plains they employ their vise a bridle with which it can be

PERSONAL.

Francis Allen, the architect of the great Colput up in Boston at the time of the Peace in 1869, celebrated his eighty-seventh birth cently in that city. The structure people, and was designed entirely by Mr. All who consulted with no one except the late P. who consulted with no one except the late re-filmore. Mr. Allen also prepared plans for a be-ing for the second jubilee, in 1872, which was accommodate 100,000 people, but owing to some ficulty with another architect, and also to the re-expense involved, it was not built.

Samuel J. Entreken, of Westchester, Penn. second officer of Lieutenant Peary's Falcon sent home a letter from Battle Harbor, Labo under date of July 17, that confirms the good ports made by Lieutenant Peary. He says the party all have good appetites, and sleep on bus on hard that some of the members suggesthat they land and get a plough to run three

A remarkable celebration has just occurred in A remarkable celebration has just occurred in village of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, England, is which a huge granite memorial was dedicated an presentations were made to Sir John Bennet Laws L.L. D., F. R. S., and Dr. John Henry Gilbert F. R. S., in commemoration of the fifty years' as cultural, chemical and botanical investigation which these gentlemen have jointly carried out the Rothamsted estate, and which have been famous throughout the world. The celebrati first proposed last March by the Prince of Wale at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Sc and the suggestion was adopted enthusiastically all the experiments at Rothamsted, which have been of inestimable benefit to agriculturists the world over, have been conducted at the sole cos of Sir John Lawes, and not long ago he insure their perpetuation by creating a trust fund of flot, one and naming a commission of scientific experit to continue his laboratory and other work.

The name of the Rev. Charles Canedy, Epis The name of the Rev. Charles Canedy, Episcopal rector of Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, has been mentioned in connection with the vacant bishopping the connection with the vacant bishopping the property of t of Vermont, and he is regarded as a strong ca of vermont, and he is regarded as a date for election at the forthcoming diocesan convention at Burlington, Vt. Mr. Canedy has been rector of Trinity Church for about ten years, during which period he has come to be recognized as one of the most prominent clergymen of the diocess of New-York. He has been singularly successful, both as a pastor and as an organizer, and his tact and genial qualities have made him exceedingly popular with all classes.

Bishop Turner, president of the African Methodis Episcopal Missionary Society, at the Congress on Africa in Chicago the other day, asserted that Adam and Eve were negroes. He adduced facts in secology and ethnology to prove his theory that the human race is descended from negroes, which he said was the result of years of meditation and study.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In Upton, Me., they have succeeded in divorcing town affairs from politics. Although @ per cent of the voters are Democrats, they elect Republican officials year after year, because of their fitness and fidelity.

Dogs in Demand.—"I see that Explorer Peary has trouble in securing dogs for his Arctic explorations," remarked Larimer.
"Yes," replied Dinwiddle. "Has he any children with him?"
"I think not, but why do you ask?"
"If he has, I suppose they are singing, 'Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-Wow."—(Pittaburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Theodore Roosevelt thinks that the day is not far distant when the lake country of Wisconsin and Minnesota will be famous as the summer resort of both the Eastern and Western States, and that a trip thither will be as popular as one to New-port or Saratoga now is. Mr. Roosevelt has a ranch on the Little Missouri, and he ought to know,

A chemist computes that at the present market value the average human cadaver contains something like \$18,000 worth of calcium. But, like the fabulous values of aluminum in clay, or of the gold in sea-water, the cost of extraction at present prevents all profit to the would-be enterprising manufacturers, and the schools of anatomy will have no immediate cause for alarm as regards commercial competition.—(Medical News.

"The rich people have not been to the World's Fair yet," said an officer of New-York State a few days ago in Chicago, "or at least they have not been here in the numbers expected, and as a consequence the best hotels have done a poor business, and many hotel companies will become in-solvent. It has been the great middle class of Americans who have come to Chicago; the farmers and their wives, and the villagers and their wives, and the attendance thus far has been chiefly from the Western States."

Oil superstitions respecting the wedding garment run thus:

Married in white, You have chosen all right: Married in gray, You will go far away; Married in black, You will wish yourself back; Married in red, You will wish yourself dead; Married in red,
you will wish yourself dead;
Married in green,
Ashamed to be seen;
Married in blue,
You will always be true;
Married in pearl,
You will live in a whirl;
Married in yellow,
Ashamed of the fellow;
Married in brown,
You will live out of town,
Married in pink,
Your spirits will sink,
—(Charleston News and Coarier,

The State Roads Improvement Society has had several model roads constructed upon the grounds of the Interstate Fair Association at Elmira. These exhibits will be displayed to the farmers of South ern New-York at the opening of the fair on August 30. It is hoped that this exhibit and the model roads now being constructed by the State at Dannenora, near Clinton Prison, will lead boards of provements under the highway law.

The King of Siam wears a gold hat weighing twenty-seven pounds. When His Majesty talks through that hat whatever he says must have weight.—(Boston Transcript.

The next international exposition will be San Francisco, Cal., from January 1 to June 30, 1801. The fair will be held in Golden Gate Park and will cover an area of about 100 acres. chief buildings will have the titles, "Manufactures and Liberal Arts," "Agricultural and Horticultural Hall," "Mechanical Arts," "Fine Arts and Dec orative Art," and "Administration Building."

Plymouth Rock Variety.—Polite Tramp—Madam, may I inquire what variety of fowl this is?
Lady of the House—That is a Plymouth Rock.
Polite Tramp—Er.—I thought so. Have you any stone-crushers on the premises?—(Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Few persons," said a railroad man recently, "have any idea of the enormous cost of stock and what it must mean to the railway companies to lessen the number of their trains, as they are now doing, and make no use of this part of their capital. The price of a car runs from \$15,000 for a Wagner to \$300 for a gravel car. A combined baggage and mail car costs \$3,500 and a first-class

"What is the formula, professor.
For maidens 'up to date'?"
The wise man smiled and quickly wrote
"S S F 98"
"Pray, what may mean this mystic scroll?"
Said she, the Vassar pert.
"Why, one part saint and one part sage
And ninety-eight a firt."
(Wheeling Intelligences.

The old Hammond House, at Marblehead, Mass., is now being destroyed. It contains spruce timber over 200 years old. This timber is being purchased by violin makers at a high price for use in making their instruments.

Hasty Conclusions.—Uppen—Heilo, old fellow!
How did you enjoy your trip to England?
Cummings (explaining)—I haven't been to
England. I'm wearing this ill-fitting suit of clothes
because I got it at a bargain.—(The Chicago
Tribune.

The servant girls who went to the World's Fair

are reported to be returning to their former komes. They thought they saw exceedingly large wages in Chicago while the Fair was being held, but they have not realized this expectation, and many of them have been unable to get employment. The housekeepers of the East, South and West who have been distressed by the departure of their servants, and have done a good deal of work to "fill a gap" to which they are unaccustomed, will welcome the wanderers, and there will be no reproaches.

reproaches.

The origin of the familiar expression "ackno.tiedge the corn" possibly arose from this amusing incident: A raw countryman went to New-Orleans with flatboats, the one laden with corn, the other with potatoes. He visited a gambling house, and betting, lost his money, corn and potatoes. Returning, he found the boat containing the corn sunk, all a total loss. He lay down, and dreamt of "jack-pots," corn and potatoes, and about sunrise the "child of chance" who had won his corn and potatoes came to take them. Rubbing his eyes, the countryman said: "Stranger, I acknowledge the corn—take 'em; but the potatoes you can't have, by thunder!"—(Boston Herald.